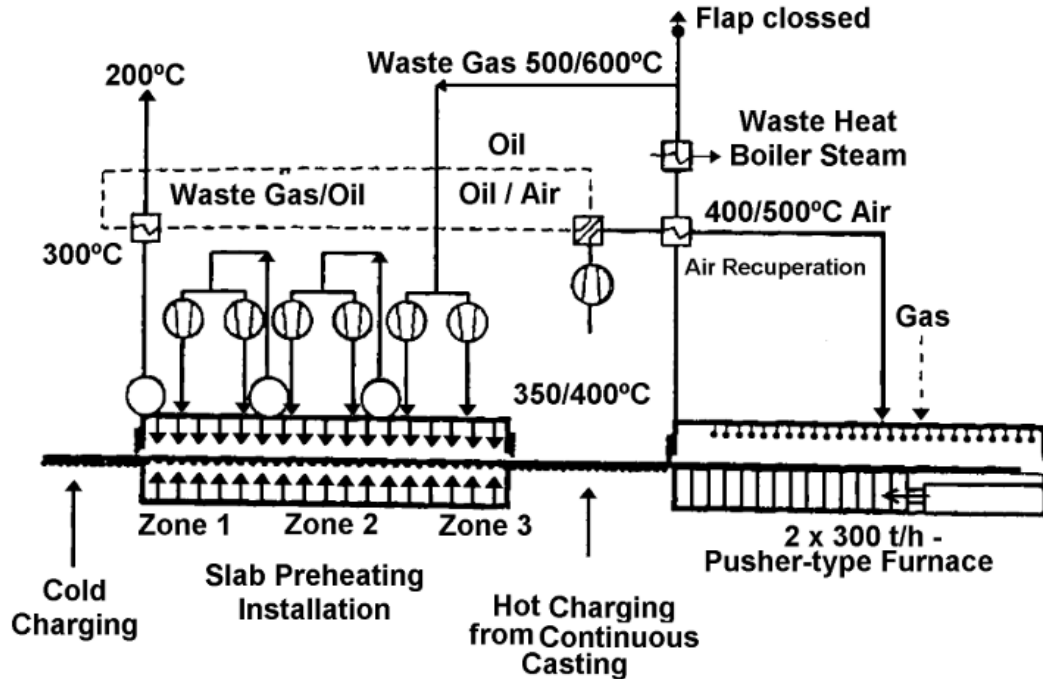


# Heat recovery, heat transfer, productivity and economy Research, development analysis, and findings

**Gustav Häggström**

Researcher, Swerim, [gustav.haggstrom@swerim.se](mailto:gustav.haggstrom@swerim.se)

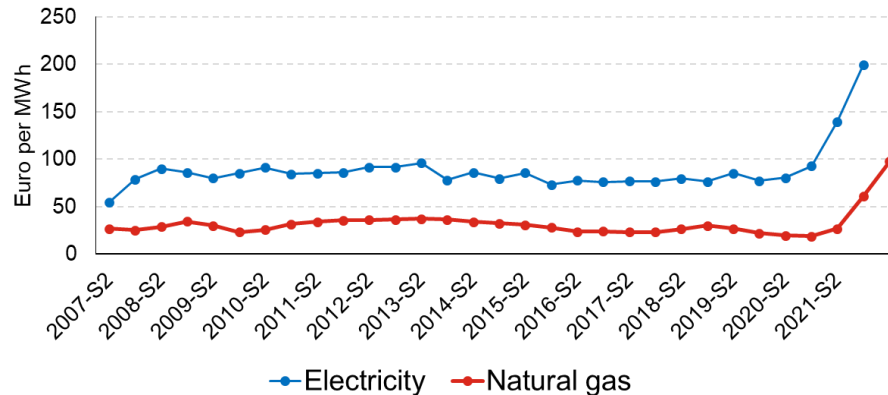
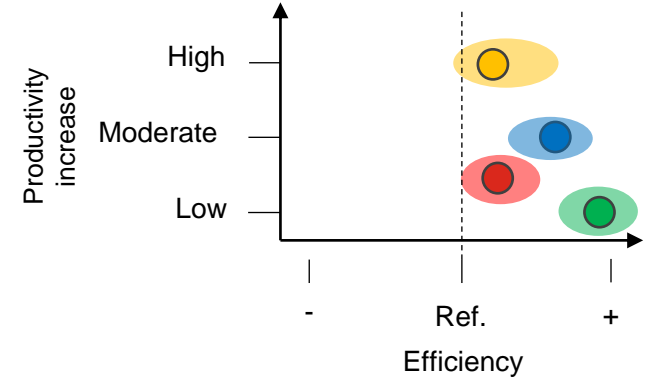


## Limitations

- Air preheating < 600 °C
- Cold charging
- Continuous furnaces

# State of the art 2023

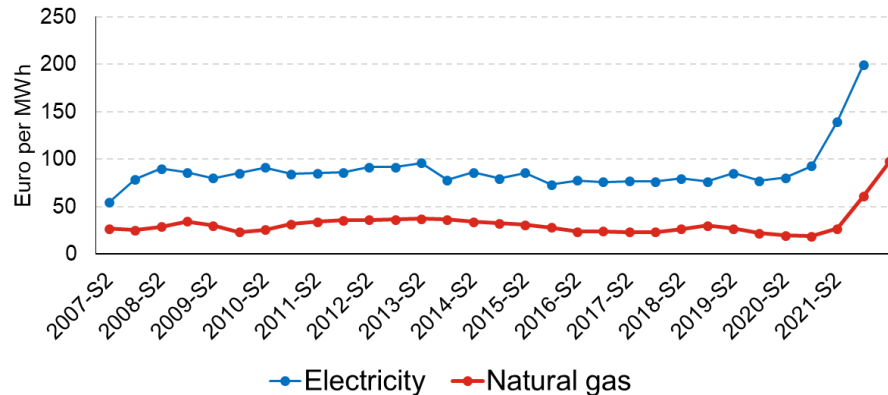
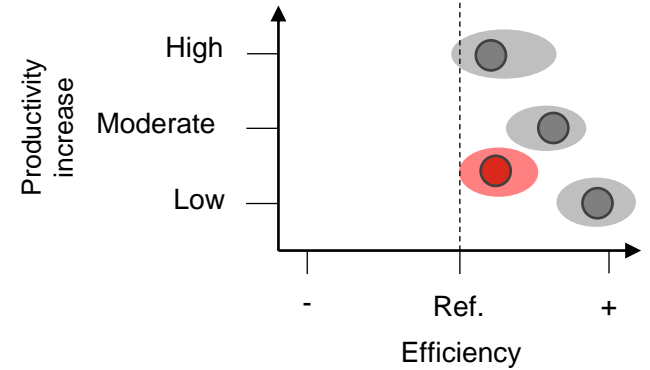
- Flameless regenerative burners ●
- Flameless oxyfuel combustion ●
- Electrical heating
  - Resistive radiative heating ●
  - Inductive heating ●



Ref. Refers to a natural gas fired furnace with SoA recuperators

# State of the art 2023

- Flameless regenerative burners ●
- Flameless oxyfuel combustion ●
- Electrical heating
  - Resistive radiative heating ●
  - Inductive heating ●



CAPEX	OPEX
Higher investment cost for burners	Lower specific fuel cost

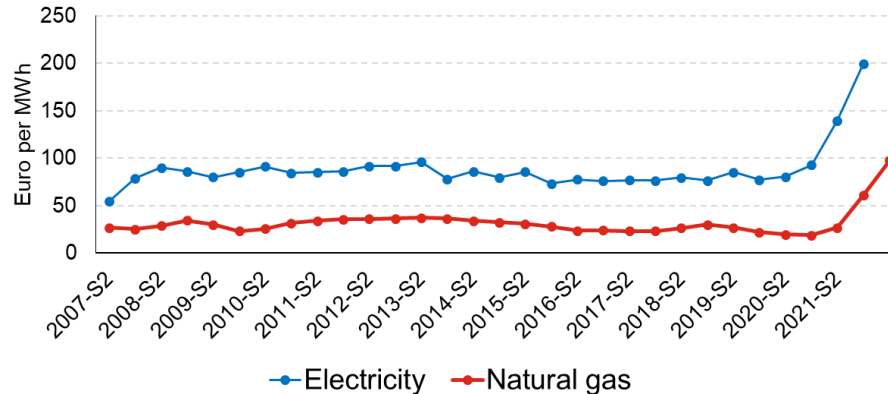
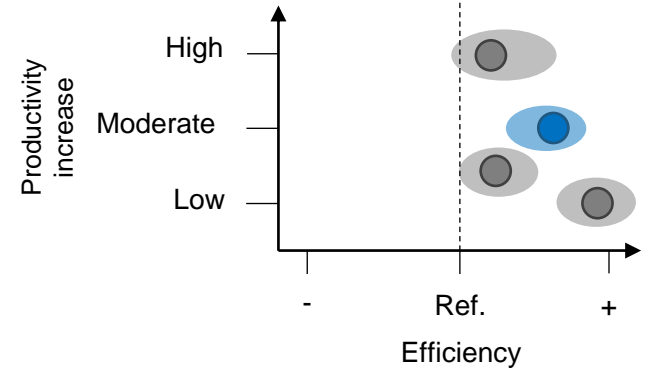


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# State of the art 2023

- Flameless regenerative burners ●
- Flameless oxyfuel combustion ●
- Electrical heating
  - Resistive radiative heating ●
  - Inductive heating ●



CAPEX	OPEX
Higher investment cost for burners, need of oxygen infrastructure	Lower specific fuel cost, additional cost for oxygen



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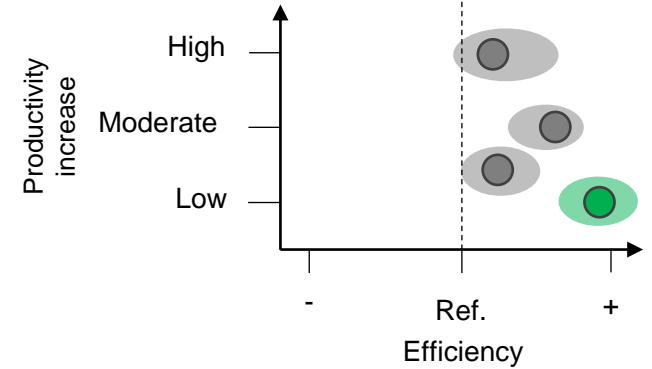
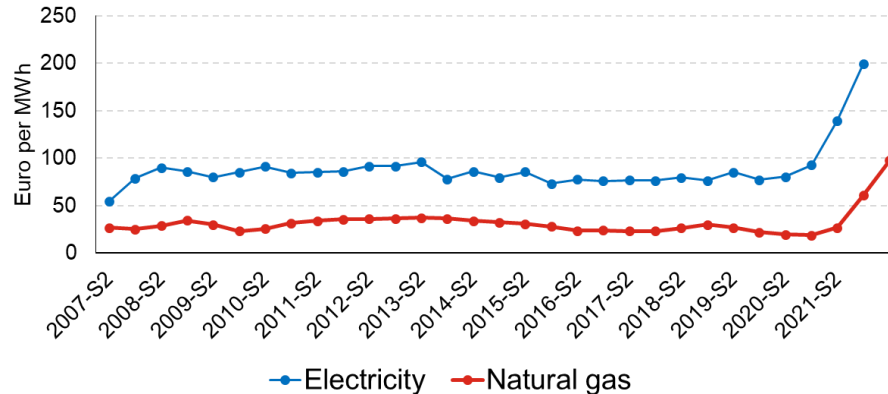


# State of the art 2023

- Flameless regenerative burners ●
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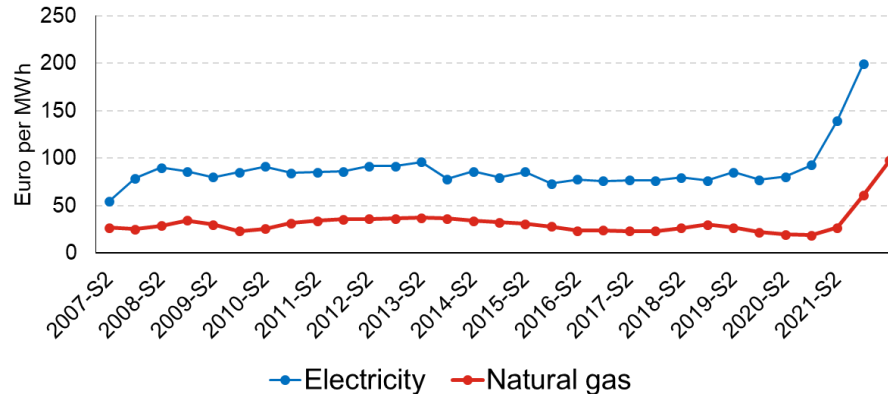
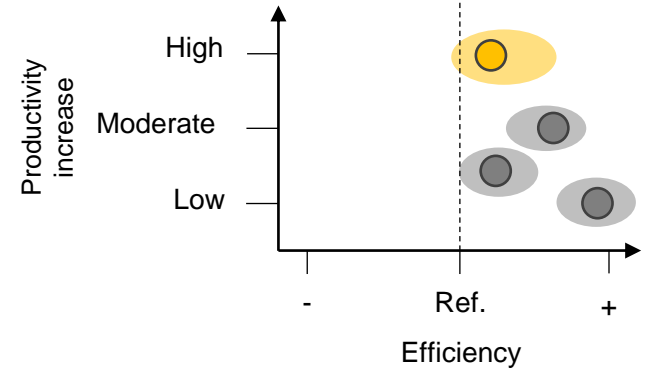
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CAPEX	OPEX
Need new investment of entire furnace	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lower specific energy cost (highly dependent on elec. cost)</li> <li>• Uncertainties regarding longevity of heating elements</li> </ul>

# State of the art 2023

- Flameless regenerative burners ●
- Flameless oxyfuel combustion ●
- Electrical heating
  - Resistive radiative heating ●
  - Inductive heating ●



CAPEX	OPEX
Need new investment of entire furnace	Slightly lowered energy cost (highly dependent on elec. cost)



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# Energy savings potential - example

Air combustion (natural gas)

$$\eta_{\text{com}} = 73\%$$

1.429 GJ/t or 397 kWh/t

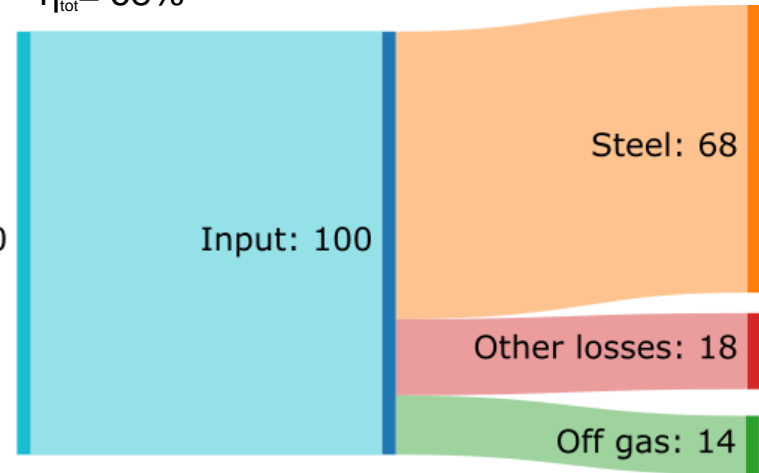
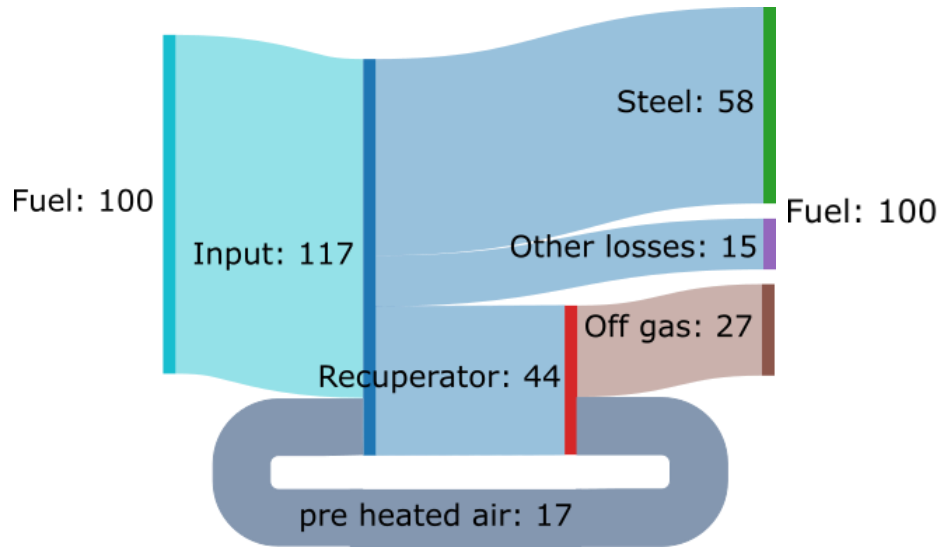
$$\eta_{\text{tot}} = 58\%$$

Oxyfuel combustion ( $\text{H}_2$ )

$$\eta_{\text{com}} = 86\%$$

1.215 GJ/t or 338 kWh/t

$$\eta_{\text{tot}} = 68\%$$





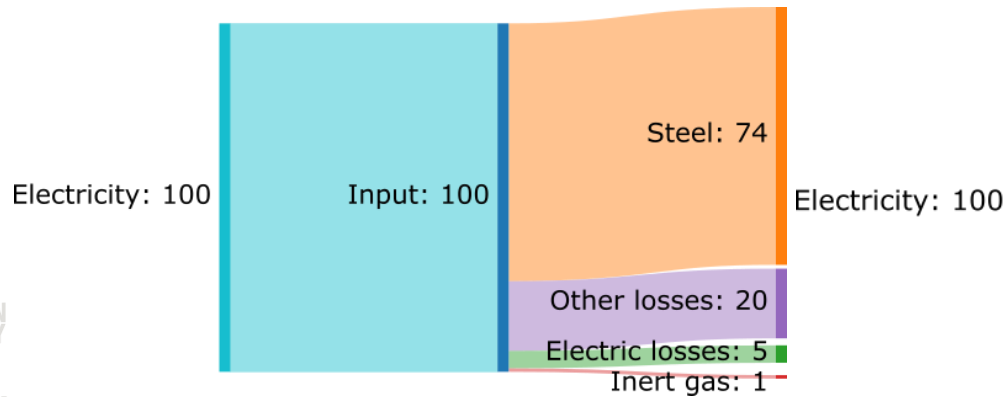
# Energy savings potential - example

## Resistive radiative heating

$$\eta_{el} = 95\%$$

1.117 GJ/t or 310 kWh/t

$$\eta_{tot} = 74\%$$

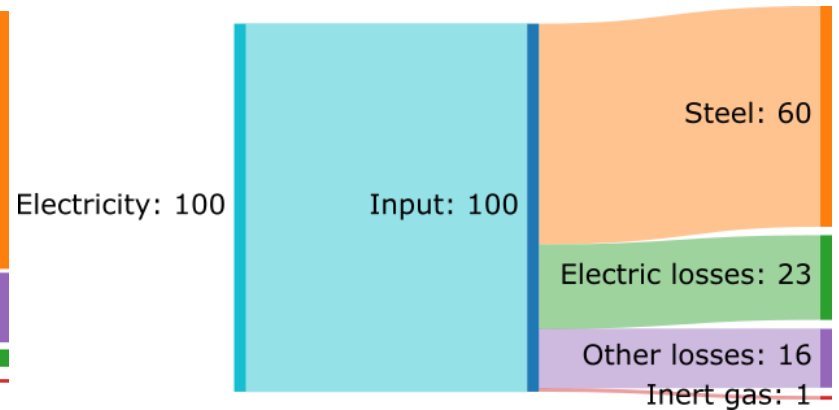


## Inductive heating

$$\eta_{el} = 77\%$$

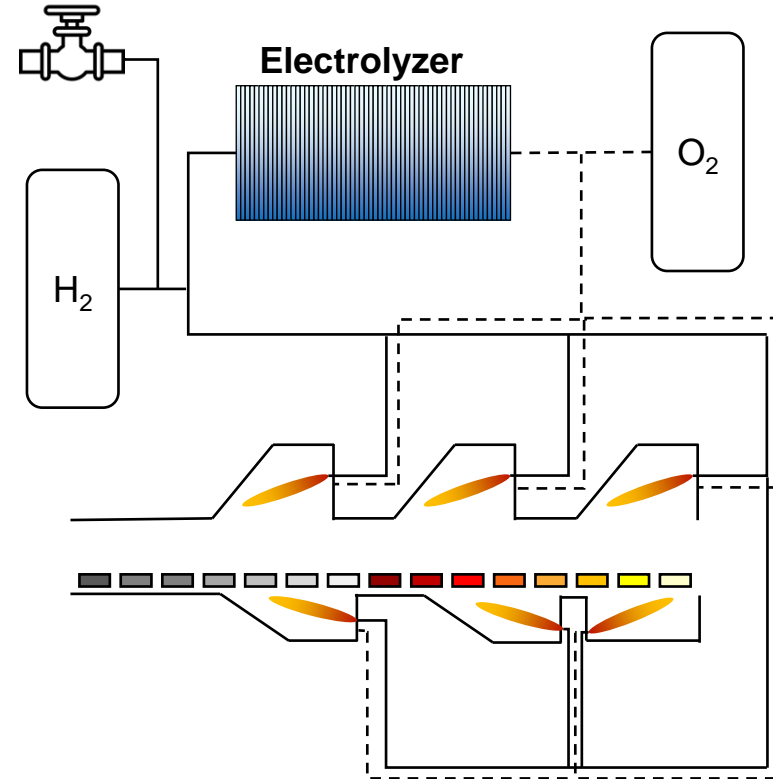
1.375 GJ/t or 382 kWh/t

$$\eta_{tot} = 60\%$$



# Hydrogen combustion from an industrial perspective

- Most simple retrofitting option, can preserve current infrastructure to a large degree
- Needs investment in electrolyzer or bought from market, preferably through gas grid
  - Electrolyzers currently undergoing upscaling to levels matching reheating furnaces
  - Gas grid a possible H<sub>2</sub> storage



## Greenfield installations

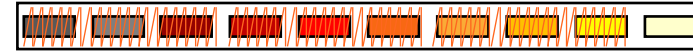
- New electrical furnace
- Induction furnace pre-heating for productivity
- Resistive for soaking
- Possible to use protective atmosphere



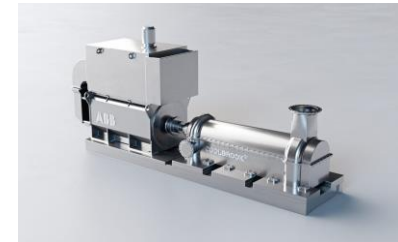
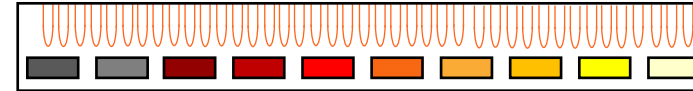
## Retrofitting of existing furnaces

- Induction heating, but with relatively large losses
- Due to power density of resistive heating, only partial replacement of fuel possible
- RDH possible future market competitor with higher power density

Induction furnace



Resistance radiative furnace



Rotodynamic heating



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**Thank you for the attention!**

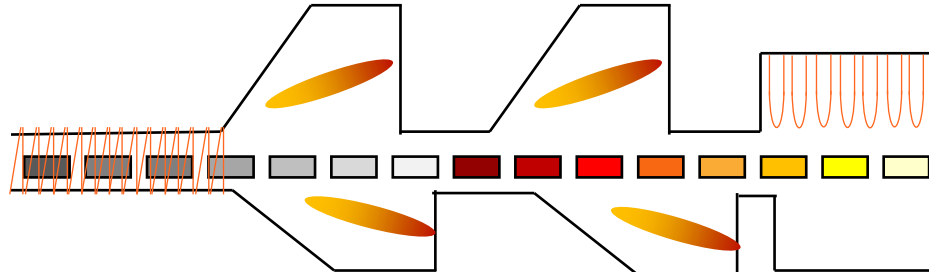
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[www.dissheat.eu](http://www.dissheat.eu)

## Flexifuel strategies

- Optimization of hybrid fuel usage (H<sub>2</sub>, NG)

## Technology integration research

- Hybrid furnace operation (induction, combustion, resistive)
  - Retrofit
  - Greenfield



## System integration research

- Internal integration within steel mill
- Options for CCS/CCU
- Flexible interaction with gas and power grids
- Oxygen use
- Integration with chemical industry for synthetic fuel production
- Heat integration with steam production or hot water production

